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OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MANURES AND THEIR APPLICATION.

Flesh of all kinds is strong and valuable manure—it operates rapidly when buried in the field, and in the compost it contributes more richness than almost any substance which we are in the habit of using. All kinds of oil, fat, blood and offal of animals are exceedingly powerful, and none of these should be lost.—At this season of the year, when farmers slaughter their hogs and cattle this offal, &c should all be covered in the compost heap. Hogs' bristles, hair, tanners' waste, and shavings may often be collected in great quantities.

Fish were formerly used in many places near the seacoast for manure, but the practice is now discontinued—two alewives were placed in a corn or a potato hill, and nothing else was applied. In a few years it was discovered that the use of manuring impoverished the soil, and some thought it brought a curse upon it on account of the misapplication of what was providentially intended for food.

The truth is, a small mess of manure of any kind put in the hill only, for the raising of exhausting crops, will impoverish all kinds of soil, for it creates a great draft in the roots where it is applied, and shoots them out in search of food in places not artificially supplied with enriching matter—a rank growth of stalks in the hill requiring more to nourish them than a small growth. Had these fish been laid in the compost heap and then spread over the ground and covered, the effect would have been different.

We see the powerful effect of matters of an only nature when we witness the operation of wool waste on grass lands.—Animal manure, or excrement of animals is known to be half equal to it. It is true some animal manure is usually found in wool waste, but the extraordinary effects of this manure must be principally owing to the animal oil in the wool. Large quantities of this matter may be found at woollen and carpet factories, and farmers who can will do well to procure it at considerable cost. It should always be put into the compost heap and mixed with sand or loam before it is carted on the mowing land.

HORSE STABLE MANURE.

We rank this next to oil, fat, flesh of different kinds, and offal. No manure will hold on longer than this, and when it is properly managed there is no difficulty in bringing it to operate early. Yet in many places horse manure is not highly valued. The reason of this is it is either suffered to lie in a heap and to heat so much, turning white like the ashes of walnut wood after all the substance is consumed—or it is suffered to lie scattered abroad until its goodness has nearly all evaporated.

We have known many farmers who were very careful to make the most of their hog manure, yet they would have less than two cart loads annually from the horse stable. When this manure is thrown out of the stable it should be immediately mixed with something that requires to be heated. Peat much, soil of almost any kind may be used; these will keep the horse manure from heating too much and wasting away. But a still better mode is to keep the horse standing on his manure. This cannot be practiced in large tavern stables, but in most private establishments there is no difficulty in it; and both in winter and summer a horse may be kept much more comfortable than in any other manner.

The horse stable should have no floor—and where the ground will admit of it the horse should be kept in the barn cellar, or where he may be partially under ground. There he is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than when he is wholly above ground; the flies pester him less—they will not trouble him in the least if the stable is darkened, as it may be—without a floor, he stands on his manure, well covered daily with litter—and here his hoofs are never known to crack, and the horse never becomes lame on account of fever in his feet, arising from the dryness of a floor. Here also the horse lies at his ease and rests his bones.

But this is not all—his manure is more than six times as valuable as when he is kept in the common way, for fifteen loads of the best kind may be made each year from a single horse. It is very fashionable to speak of the quantity that may be made from hogs, but many seem not to consider how much may be made from other animals. In this mode only do we save all the urine of the horse, and this contributes to keep the whole from burning; and while the horse stands on it there is no danger of losing its virtues—we can keep it till we want to use it. As soon as we overhaul this heap or throw it out, we must watch it, and not let it heat too much.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

MIXING ROOTS.

Sir,—The last time I had the pleasure of calling on you at your office, you were pleased to show me a *Pozite* potato, which, although naturally white, had received a dash of pink color, from the variety of the *Mercers*, which grew in the adjoining row; and you observed, that this was not a solitary instance of such mixture, for many more of the same Foxites exhibited the same phenomenon, and that most equivocally. You also showed me at the same time, three sweet potatoes, which had all grown on the same stalk; one of these was white; the other two were exactly half red and half white, with the color most perfectly and distinctly marked throughout their whole length, and these had grown in the neighborhood of the white variety.

In the 4th vol. of the Cabinet, page 311, a correspondent, over the signature "A Novicate," says, "It seems to be an admitted fact, that when two varieties of the potato, one red, the other white, are planted in contiguous rows, they will produce piebald roots, partaking of both colors, but it is not known that any other plants do intermix at the root." Now, here is a proof that the sweet potato, a very different plant indeed from the common potato, and which has never been known either to blossom or produce seed, in this climate, will intermix also at the root. He then adds, "The old theory teaches us, how the *seeds*, produced from potatoes so circumstanced, may propagate mongrels, but a *new* theory, which will account for this *mixture in the root*, remains a desideratum to the botanical physiologist: the principle which is referred to, in the relation of Jacob's peeled rods, is inapplicable to the present case, for although the potato has many *eyes*, it cannot *see*—yet, like the flocks of the good old patriarch, it produces ring-streaked and spotted roots."—He then proceeds to call upon "some of your able correspondents to clear up this matter, either by giving a satisfactory explanation of the process, or showing that it is only one of Dr. Franklin's fishes."

From the tenor of the above observations, we are led to suspect that "Novicate" is a sceptic in the belief of the mixing of roots after the manner above described, and Judge Buel has expressed himself very decidedly, that the thing is impossible—and yet, here are proofs before our eyes, that it is not only possible or probable, but *practicable:* and to do away the suspicion of fraud or error, it is only necessary to say, the specimens have been furnished by Mr. B. W. Cooper, of Camden, New Jersey.

But, strange as it may appear, to me the matter admits of a very easy and natural solution. In a late number of the Cabinet, a writer observes, "No one would calculate the distance to which the roots of plants extend in search of food"—and, in this, I fully agree with him: I once grew a crop of potatoes on a light, boggy soil, and found, on taking them up, that a great many of the lateral roots had extended quite through the adjoining row and into the next beyond, and had absolutely formed bulbs there; and I preserved many of these roots, four feet in length, with a small potato at the end, by way of curiosity. Now it is easy enough to conceive that these roots, in their journeyings, with the earth filled with them, and crossing one another like net-work, must often come in contact with each other; and it will not, I think, be considered an extravagant supposition that, in such close contact, or *conflict* if you please, they might become chafed, and thus, literally, inoculate each other. What says your very intelligent correspondent to this *new theory of plants mixing at the root?*

J. D. E.

BONES AS MANURE.

Mr. Watson procured bone manure for two acres of land, the greatest quantity being 25 bushels per Scotch acre. 'This,' says he, 'I applied the following turnip-sowing season on a sharp black land, and on two adjoining acres of the same field, I applied 25 cart-loads of well-made farm-yard dung per acre: the season of sowing was rather wet, and not very favorable to the growth of turnips. Those with bones came above ground on the third day, very dark-colored and broad in the leaf, and by the tenth they were all in the rough blade; at this time I examined the state of the bone manure, and found it one mass of maggots; but two days after, they were all dead, and the weather being now dry and warm, the most rapid vegetation I ever remarked took place, so that by the fifteenth day from the time of sowing, the turnips were fully strong for being thinned. The plants where the farm-yard dung was applied, did not come up until the fifth day, and the turnips were twenty days sown before they were fit for thinning, and by this time the bone turnips were meeting on the top of the drill, and they continued to maintain the advantage of their first start, until the month of September, which set in rather dry. At this time I anticipated that the bones would be exhausted, and the crop stop growing, but such was not the case, for while the dunged crop began to fade and stop growing, the bone turnips kept growing vigorously. About the middle of October, when I considered both crops at maturity, I had a comparative trial of their weight carefully made, the result of which was, six tons per acre in avoirdupois of the bones, they being twenty eight tons per acre of Aberdeen yellow turnip; the farm-yard dung, only twenty two tons per acre.

From this experiment, I was induced to extend the use of the bones on my farm, growing annually from 70 to 100 acres of turnips, with this manure, *which gives me a great command of dung for my other crops.* I have erected machinery for grinding bones, my neighbors having now all become convinced of their great superiority, and the first season I sold to the amount of £1500 sterling worth; and the last season not less than £10,000 sterling has been paid for bones used in the district of Strathmore, a great part coming from Hull.

The quantity of bone manure may be varied from 15 to 20 bushels of dust per acre, according to the state of the land, the driest soils being the most benefitted by their use; some difficulty was at first experienced in depositing the crushed bones, so that the plants might reap all the benefit; but this is now obviated by the application of a hopper and trought to the turnip drill, which conducts the manure and seed into the drill at the same time, and with the same expedition as sowing the seed by the old machine.

Doubts had been raised whether the succeeding crop of oats or barley is in any degree benefitted by the small quantity of bones used in growing a crop of turnips. I can confidently state that, on my farms, both the quantity and quality of my barley particularly have been improved, and the grass from seeds sown with it is a fortnight earlier in its growth than after other manures.

In the crop of 1825, the bone manure was a great blessing to the breeders and feeders of cattle in this district, and, in some instances, saved the industrious tenant from ruin; for the severe drought, even of that season, did not prevent a crop of turnips with bones, while all other manures failed, and it was thus the means of bringing through that disastrous winter, herds of cattle which must otherwise have perished for want of fodder. [Quart. Jour. Agriculture.

"The common morello is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so frequently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which so often perforates the branches of this tree to such an extent that they are covered with numerous knots and excrescences. The only remedy is to prune off all the branches thus attacked at the period when the insect or its eggs are concealed therein, and to *burn them immediately*, for if they are left to increase annually, they present a most disagreeable appearance, and in time entirely destroy the tree.—The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards." [Maine Farmer.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

UNIVERSALITY OF TAXATION.

Mr. Editor,—I have read, with very great pleasure, in the pages of the Cabinet, the excellent address delivered by the President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, at their late exhibition, and cannot but envy those who were able to be present at such "a feast of fat things."—His view of the question of high wages is, I am convinced, correct, and the declaration of the late Mr. George Walker, that "his farm work was done twenty per cent cheaper in this country than in England," is only corroborative of what I have heard that gentleman say, "I need only to be informed what is the rate of wages in any country, to enable me to form a correct estimate of its prosperity and happiness, those being always in exact proportion, whether high or low." And it is proverbial, that where low wages are, there are poverty and discontent—witness the present state of England and the whole continent of Europe—these being the cause of that stream of emigration which is ever pressing towards our shores.

The President's estimate of the difference in the value of land in this country and in England, is correct, as is also the difference in the rate of taxation, if it be confined to *direct taxation*, while the *indirect* impost, which falls upon every thing that can be seen, felt, and understood, soon swells the amount far beyond the limit which he has assigned to it; for after "the tax-gatherer and tything-man have made their appearance and taken from the farmer fifty-three per cent upon his rent," then comes *domestic* taxation, which silently and imperceptibly robs him of a great portion of the means of his existence, and renders him incapable of paying to his landlords a sum more than sufficient to procure them a bare subsistence; and were it not that labor in there obtained at about one third part of its value, the farmer would not be able to subsist at all. No one in this country can conceive to what an extent taxation is carried in England; were they not indeed a "nation of shopkeepers," they must long since have sunk under it; their industry and perseverance have alone supported them.

The following sentiment in the President's address does him honor—may he live to witness its truth and justness, and rejoice in his country's welfare and prosperity! "Depend upon it," says he, "there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages; and God grant that for many a long year it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labor of their hand, to *work well*, to be *paid well*, and to *live well*."

But I must copy from an English publication the following *delicious morsel* on the "Universality of Taxation;" it is sufficient to convince every one of the preference due to this country over all others in the world; but it ought, at the same time, to operate as a warning to us how we indulge in a too great fondness for "national glory," a sin by which all the old governments of Europe have been reduced to a state of poverty and confusion, and which will in the end prove the ruin of many of them.

"We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory:—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and to the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which *pampers* man's appetite, and on the drug which *restores* him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal!—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, *couchant or levant*, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road;—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent, into a silver spoon which has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent, and expires in the arms of a taxed apothecary, who has paid a license of one hundred pounds sterling for the privilege of practicing his calling! His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent; and besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the Chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity upon taxed marble, and he is at length gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!" W.

PLOUGHING. The whole series of furrows on an English statute acre, supposing each to be nine inches wide, would extend to 16,360 yards; and adding twelve yards to every two hundred and twenty for the ground travelled over in turning, the whole work of one acre may be estimated as extending to 20,116 yards, or eleven miles and nearly five furlongs.

Testimony from the Farmers' Cabinet, publishes at Philadelphia. The following refers to an article of ours published last summer.

RENOVATION OF THE SOIL. In a late number of the Boston Cultivator I find an article under this caption, which might be read to advantage by all who cultivate the soil, whether for profit or pleasure; it is a text from which an excellent discourse is there delivered; and, as much of it is applicable to any "soils, seasons and circumstances," I take the liberty of selecting from it some observations and reflections, which will, I think, be found of great value to the readers of the Cabinet, who I fear are *not all* free from the charge of having deteriorated the soil by "improvident cultivation."

THE MANY HEADED WHEAT. The many headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California, six heads of which was procured by Major Sperind, from a man in the Osage nation of Indians, who had been trading in the Pacific Ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains, which were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, of Abbeville, S. C. the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made of the result of which was, the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 28th of June. The land on which it grew is poor and sandy, and was unassisted by manure. [Wilkes County (Geo.) News.

FLORIDA ORANGES. It is stated in the Apalachicola Advertiser that the orange crop in that Territory raised this year will be worth $200,000. Havana, that amount, and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption. The profits arising from the produce of tropical fruits have been very great, and as they become acclimated in Florida, they will not only afford an article of luxury, but a valuable addition to our income. Ample encouragement, in the price which fruits always command, is afforded to the horticulturist. One gentleman residing on the St. John's River, a few years ago purchased a few orange trees, which by skilful management have become so productive, that his income from oranges alone now amounts to several thousand dollars.

COLD BLOODED INSECTS. At the late session of the British Association, Professor Agassiz announced the extraordinary discovery lately made by him, that the *protococcus nivalis* a minute substance which colors snow red, is not, as has hitherto been supposed, a vegetable, but the egg of an animalculae, a species of *rotifer*. This he had proved by examining the *protococcus* in all states of development, and by finding the ovaries of the *rotifer* filled with it. He also gave an account of an insect of the *Polura* tribe, a new genus, which he has discovered in great numbers inhabiting crevices in the ice of the glaciers. This creature is supposed to feed on the animalcules which abound in the ice. The Professor illustrated his remarks by exhibiting a number of beautiful drawings.

CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC. Through the politeness of Mr. N. Hickman, bookseller of this city, we have received a copy of the "Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agriculture for the year 1841." Besides the usual matter of an almanac this work contains much agricultural reading, from which the farming community will derive great profit. The author of this book, Wm. Buckminster Esq. is well known to the agricultural world as a gentleman who has taken a great interest in farming, and particularly as editor of that excellent paper, the Boston Cultivator.—It can be had of Mr. N. Hickman at his Book Store. [Balt. American Farmer.

HINT TO FARMERS. It is much to be wished that our farmers were more desirous to possess good fertile, productive farms, than *large* farms. If farmers in our country, instead of increasing the number of their acres, would bestow more care and expense in the best possible manner, on every acre they already possess, they would live easier, and become richer and happier. It has often been remarked, especially by those who have travelled abroad, that the great fault of our American farmers lies in their eager desire to add field to field, which often impoverishes them, keeps them in debt, and renders them unable to bring any of their land into the highest and most profitable state of cultivation.

The advice of Dean Swift should be treasured up by every good farmer. This distinguished man said, "Whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." [Mer. Jour.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them: there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is 25 quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting but little in winter or while journeying to and from their mountain pastures. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:

"Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 53 pounds per annum, (or more than 250 dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use.—Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serve to prevent the attacks of the Estrus ovis or sheep-fly. [Albany Cultivator.

PASTURE. An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle.—Another says, "the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep, will unite, and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese,) some dairymen mix sheep with cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

THE ART OF DESIGN. There is in circulation, a petition to Congress from the manufacturers, mechanics and others, of New York city, for the passage of an act by which the rights of the inventors and proprietors of new designs and patterns may be protected. The object of the petitioners appears to be worthy the support of all who are disposed to extend encouragement to American artists. They state that in many cases ornamental and useful changes can be made in the design and form of articles of manufacture for which no patent can now be obtained, and that any person so disposed can therefore imitate the improvements with impunity, so as to undersell the inventor or projector.

A MAMMOTH POTATO. A person who left New York city last spring, and settled on a farm at Centreville, Wabash county, Illinois, in a letter of the 29th ult., to his brother says, "I brought on with me from Elba four Rohan potatoes; they weighed 8 1-2 lbs altogether. I planted them, and not in as good ground as I might. I have now dug them, and their weight altogether is 422 1-2 lbs. and they measure 7 1-4 bushels. Let any farmer beat this if he can. *One* of my potatoes weighed alone, when first dug, 3 lbs. and 9 oz. being 1 oz. over the eight of all my seed, giving an increase of 418 lbs and 15 ounces. We have other potatoes beside these, but not so large." [Times.

READING FOR FARMERS AND MECHANICS. At this season, all classes may, if they choose, devote a portion of their time to reading. Those who never read, have no very accurate knowledge; their ideas are all acquired by the hearing of the ear, and the impression made is less than through the seeing of the eye.—Young people, in particular, should improve their leisure hours in acquiring the most useful knowledge; for what is now gained, will be useful through life.

An obstinate self-opinioned fellow thinks every body in the wrong but himself, just as an intoxicated person fancies himself the only sober man of the party.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ The proprietor of this paper has recently learned that some of his subscribers expected to be called on at their own houses by the agent for the amount of their subscriptions—all such are informed that payment is expected at his printing office in Boston.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

From the first establishment of our government a portion of the revenue has been raised by imposing duties on goods imported from foreign countries. This portion is therefore called *impost* duties; or simply *imposts*. On a part of these imported goods the duties have always been *specific*—that is, the law *specified* a certain sum to be paid on a certain quantity of goods, as on a pound, a yard, a gallon, &c. While on another portion of imported goods the law imposed what are called *ad valorem* duties—or duties based *upon the value* of the goods without regard to quantity.

Specific duties occasion much less inconvenience and trouble to the collectors than *ad valorem* duties, and on this account they are always to be preferred when the object of the government can be accomplished by their adoption. But specific duties will not always answer the end which the government has in view, as a discrimination is to be made in regard to the quality of some goods subject to impost—for instance, specific duties on cloths would operate, unless qualified, to tax equally the high and the low priced yard of cloth—this would be manifestly impolitic.

As a great proportion of our imported goods are subject to *ad valorem* duties, a very important question arises in regard to them, as to the mode of ascertaining their value. *When* shall they be valued? and *who* shall value them? It has been customary in this country to make the *foreign* value the basis of the impost duty, and the bill of sale of the foreign merchant has often been received as evidence of the value of the goods specified in it. This is entirely wrong in principle and is attended with a great deal of trouble and confusion. It is this rule which has given rise to that curious kind of evidence commonly called *a custom-house oath*—a bye-word—a mockery!

We ask why all these goods should not be valued here on the spot where the duties are to be paid? We can here ascertain their worth by the *testimony* of hundreds, if necessary, of our own citizens, but when the foreign value is the criterion we are obliged to rely principally on foreigners for evidence of that value; and it is this kind of testimony which has occasioned so much trouble to the custom-house officers of New York, and been the means of so much fraud. Oral testimony is now usually introduced to ascertain the real foreign value, for all have learned to suspect that a formal bill of sale is of itself no evidence of the value of the goods which it specifies.

Another reason in favor of the propriety of basing the duties on the value at our own ports is, the tax is more equitable.—If the goods have risen in value since the purchase the owner pays more, and he is able to pay more. If the goods have fallen in value since the purchase he pays less, and he ought to pay less. Thus in this mode of valuing the unfortunate purchaser is never obliged to pay more than a duty on the real value—the state would not speculate on his misfortunes.

It has sometimes happened that goods have fallen one fourth in value between the time of purchase and the time of entry at the Custom House. To assess such goods on the foreign value would be the imposition of taxes upon misfortune. On the other hand goods often rise one fourth in value between the time of purchase and the time of entry—if these goods are assessed on their foreign value the *fortunate* purchaser pays one quarter less than he ought to, and less than he would do on a valuation at our ports.

When the tariff shall be revised it may be well to contrive some better mode of valuation than we have had in this country.

Shinplaster Doctrine.—One of the Shinplaster Bankers of Baltimore has been called upon to redeem one of his notes, and he sets up a defence before the magistrate that he had no right to issue it! That his own act was illegal and not binding! The magistrate was not satisfied with this defence and the poor fellow must think of something better.

Mail Robbery.—William Wallace and Frederick Evans have been delivered into the custody of Marshall Sibley on a charge of robbing the mail. It seems one of their accomplices has agreed to disclose all the facts.

Mississippi. The Journal of Commerce of Thursday reports that returns have been received from all the counties but four, and that Harrison's majority in them is 2,486, which will not be much varied when all are in. Also that all but three counties in Alabama have given a Van Buren majority of 4,555 which will probably be increased.

Connubial State.—Not many returns have been noted from this state during the week. The New Bedford Mercury says a clergyman called on a couple whom he had lately married and enquired of the lady what she thought of the connubial state? Oh, said she, laughing, I guess it will go for Harrison.

Robbery. The Rev. Mr. Dunlap was recently robbed on the highway, between Wheeling and Elizabethtown, Va. Three fellows attacked him at 10 o'clock at night, seized his baggage and tied him to a tree with his horse bridle where he remained an hour.

The Norwich Train.—Yesterday morning the Norwich cars were delayed half an hour by a gravel train in Newton which could not be immediately disposed of, but luckily the managers were wide awake, and no harm was done.

Execution. Zachariah Freeman, Jr., was executed at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 19th inst. for the murder of Sarah Boyd, in May last.

General Macomb. A letter from Washington states that General Macomb has had a severe attack of Apoplexy.

THE ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts. The official returns of the votes at the late election, are as follows:

Harrison	72,913
Van Buren	52,471
Scattering	1,621
Total	127,005
Harrison's plurality over Van Buren	20,441
Harrison's majority	18,221

The official majority for Parmenter is 62.

The Vote of Maine. The Portland Advertiser gives us the official result of the Presidential election, as follows: For the first named on the Whig ticket, Mr Ilsley, 40,612; for the first named on the Van Buren ticket, Mr. Rogers 40,201, Whig majority, 411. The votes for the other candidates on either ticket do not vary more than ten from the above numbers. The number of votes thrown away upon the abolition ticket was 194.

So that matter is settled.

Vermont. In this State the majority of Harrison over Van Buren is 14,475.—Every county in the State has given a Whig majority.

Vote of New York. The official canvass of votes given at the late election in New York, show that the whole number of votes for electors of President was 438,331. Harrison's majority was 13,293. Seward's majority, 5,300. Whig majority on Senatorial ticket, 7,741. Whig majority on Congressional ticket, 9,181.

Ohio. The official electoral return of Ohio is given in the last Baltimore Patriot. The whole number of votes were for

Harrison,	148,141
Van Buren,	124,780
Majority for Harrison,	23,361

There were 903 votes cast for the Abolition ticket.

Michigan. The Harrison majority in Michigan is 1,851. The Whig majority in the Senate is seven—in the House ten.

Mississippi. The Vicksburg Whig of the 11th, gives majorities of forty-eight counties, which show a Harrison majority of 3176. Only eight small counties to be heard from. The election of the Harrison ticket is considered past a doubt.

Tennessee. It is ascertained that the Whig majority in the State is 12,300.

There is little doubt that Arkansas has gone for Van Buren; Alabama and Illinois are yet in doubt.

Fatal Shipwreck. The schooner Love, Godfrey, arrived at New York from Porto Cabello, yesterday. Capt Godfrey reports that on the 14th inst., in lat. 35, lon. 73, he fell in with the schooner Butterfly, Captain McKinsley, from New York for Curacoa, capsized, from which vessel he took off John Bramles, in a deplorable state, the only surviving member of the crew. The Butterfly left N. York on the 5th, and was capsized on the 6th at 3 A. M. The captain, one seamen and the steward, were washed from off the wreck on the 12th instant. The next day, Mr. Franklin, the mate, died in Mr. Bramles's arms, and in the evening of that day another of the crew, James Cannion, became delirious, and the following day he also was washed overboard. Bramles has lost the use of his feet and legs, by the injuries sustained from the action of the waves beating upon him for so many days and nights.

Strictly Professional.—Two butchers quarrelled in Philadelphia, when one of them threw a *bone* at the other, who thereupon threw a *butcher's knife* at his assailant, which however, missed him, and severely wounded a young man standing by. [Rich. Star.

An "affair of honor" took place at Natchez, Mis., on the 10th inst. between Mr. H. B. Barbour, and Dr. G. C. Mc Wharter. At the first fire Mr. Barbour received the ball of his antagonist in his body, which resulted in his death in 20 hours. Thus has another victim paid the forfeit of life to a false notion of honor.

Municipal Court. Thomas W. Birg, the young man who has gained such an unenviable notoriety as a common thief, was brought up on Saturday, and sentenced to 5 days solitary confinement and 10 years hard labor in the State Prison. We are possessed of some information as to the history of this individual, and his intrigues with the unfortunate woman whom he has ruined, and who is now suffering under his impositions which we shall give to the public in a day or two.—It will be very interesting, and furnish some wholesome lessons for young amorets and unsuspecting girls.

Bridget A. Birg, the wife of Thomas W., who was convicted on one indictment, was sentenced to pay a fine of $40, and be imprisoned in the County jail until the 1st day of January next.

Bridget Gilday, convicted on two indictments, was sentenced to 5 days and 2 years in the House of Correction.

Mrs. Kinney. The trial of Mrs. Kinney for the murder of her husband, will not come on before the forepart of December. A majority of the court is necessary to try this offence, and the absent Judges are to open the Court in Salem this week, and will not be here before the first of December. [Times.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.—*Eleven persons scalded to death!* The New Orleans papers received yesterday brought us the melancholy tidings of another steamboat explosion on the waters of the Mississippi, the result of most criminal neglect of duty. The *flues* of the steamboat Persian *collapsed*, when near the town of Napoleon, killing and scalding from thirty to forty persons! consisting of the deck passengers and some of the crew. The whole of the cabin passengers escaped uninjured. Four men died immediately at the time of the collapse—seven died next day—four more are missing, and there were some fifteen or twenty others whose lives were despaired of.

The captain was asleep at the time of the fatal explosion, and the firemen state that the pilot was *intoxicated*. The boat had stopped at a wood pile some short time before the collapse, but no steam was let off. To a surcharge of steam the catastrophe is attributed. [Times.

An Extensive Robbery.—A few days since, we mentioned that a wagoner, who had started from Baltimore on the 8th of September, for Somerset, Ohio, with a load of valuable goods, had not arrived at his destination in due time, and that nothing had since been heard of him or the goods. We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that the goods have been discovered in a house in Beach street, Philadelphia. They are valued at eight or ten thousand dollars, and are a part of the lading of two wagons, the drivers of both of which have disappeared. There are strong suspicions that they have been murdered at a tavern at a by-place in Lancaster county, which is supposed to be the haunt of a gang of robbers.

Literally Crushed to Atoms. A deplorable accident occurred at Pentyrch Iron Works, on Monday week. As a young man named Samuel (the sole support of his aged father,) was in the act of reaching for a hammer which was hanging over the rollers, his apron caught in the rolls, and dreadful to relate, although his fellow workmen were close by, and caught him, they were obliged to relinquish their hold, or would inevitably have shared the same fate; suffice it to say, the unfortunate young man was literally crushed to atoms. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

Fortune Telling. A lady is now in Canada, recently from Buffalo, who publicly advertises herself as a fortune teller. She appeals exclusively to the respectable portion of the community for support.—She takes each person alone into her room, and tells their destiny for fifty cents a head. Her receipts are said to average $100 per diem. [New York Express.

Mangled by Machinery. At Haslingden, an aged man, who works in a factory, by some means got entangled by a strap, and had his leg taken off. In about twenty minutes after, a young man, son of the unfortunate individual, was killed in the same mill; and the week previous, a boy had his head literally torn off at the same place.

Interesting, very. The wife of a poor weaver, named Daniel Barker, of Coghill, in Clayton, England, was lately delivered of twins. The mother is only nineteen years of age, yet in the course of little more than three years has presented her husband with seven children.

Turn About. Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, now in session, instructing their Senators in Congress from that State to vote for a *repeal* of the Sub-Treasury act, or *resign*.

The Ohio. This ship it is said has been ordered home, at the request of Commodore Hull. We should not be surprised if such were the fact. There has been a constant quarrelling between her officers ever since she left the United States.

Francis B. Ogden, Esq. of New Jersey, has been appointed by the President to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bristol, in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

The Alabama papers state that Dixon H. Hall, a moderate Van Buren man, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Hon. W. R. King.

A Madrid paper states that a person named Lucern died in that capital lately, aged 103 years. He married a second time at 80, and a third time at 89.

A new and substantial bridge has been built over the Potomac, three miles above Georgetown, D. C.

[From the New York Herald.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the British Fleet—Blockade of Canton—Suspension of the Tea trade—War between England and China—Preparations on both sides.

By the arrival of the Ann McKim, Capt. Martin, in 104 days from Canton, we have received 20 days later intelligence from China and the East, than by the overland mail by the way of Egypt and England.

We have given a variety of extracts from Canton papers, together with our correspondence, exhibiting and describing one of the greatest military movements that has taken place in Asia.

It will be perceived that only a part of the British force had arrived, but that they intend to land in China and attack its power with 10,000 well disciplined Europeans, 1,000 riflemen and 3,000 Cameronians, with ample stores of artillery, to carry into effect the demonstration upon that empire. With this military force, backed by a naval force, and four large war steamers, there is every probability that a great revolution will be produced on China, and on Asia.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Macao, June 23, 1840.

Since writing the preceding yesterday, the April overland mail has closed, and we understand it has been determined that the force shall move immediately to the north, without attacking the Bogue forts. The reason of this must be the importance of immediately landing the troops and putting the transports out of the range of the typhoons. It is whispered that the Chinese are preparing to resist the English somewhere in the neighborhood of Pekin; meanwhile, Canton river is to be strictly blockaded, and all ingress prevented. But it is thought that ships already in will be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese. We have accounts from Canton, 20th June, all parties were proposing to leave, and the whole business would be finished there in ten days, by which time the Washington, the last ship in, would be dispatched. We are not yet aware if it is intended to send the Panama up. The blockade is to commence on the 28th inst. The Ann McKim sails tomorrow.

We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption to the trade, say from six to eighteen months. The feeling there was, that they had naval force enough, but that they were in want of more land force; and as they have not frightened the Chinese as much as they expected, we think they will have to wait until next season.

Arrival of the English. The list of arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important event that has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register: the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to the British subjects and the restitution of spoliated British property.

The first arrival of this a moment was H. M. ship Alligator, 28 h, —— Kuper, Esq. captain, between two and three A. M. on the 9th inst. in the Kapsuy moon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and the tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

Thus at the very instant of his arrival, captain Kuper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of *poisoned* tea packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt, it is reported, was thus discovered: The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstances.—Thus, truly

———Even handed justice
Commends the ingredients of *their* poisoned chalice
To *their* own lips.

The Alligator brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the Hon. E. I. Company's armed steamer Madagascar, Captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 16th inst. On the 15th and 20th, H. M. ship Alligator, and H. Co's steamer Madagascar, respectively anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Franciscan fort.

H. M. ship-of-the-line Wellesley, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., commander-in-chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st instant, with H. M. ships Cruizer, Algerine, Rattlesnake, troop ship, the H. E. I. Company's armed steamers Queen and Atalanta, and eighteen sail of transports in company, having on board H. M's 49th, 26th, (Cameronians) 18th (Royal Irish) the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell; but our readers will regret to learn that Col. Oglander of the Cameronians is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning H. M. S. Wellesley, with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stood to the southward to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, and the H. company's armed steamer Madagascar, remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next the 28th inst.

Two transports with troops are also left under the command of the senior officer; probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province on the arrival of Admiral Elliot.

There is no doubt that every particular arrival and every movement of the British squadron is immediately communiaated to the Governor of Canton; and H. M. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt sometime ago in alluding to their expected arrival, we feel now to be useless and unnecessary; perhaps the more the governor now knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only serve to increase his already awakened fears: fear and avarice are the most impressible passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude, and placing the fleet beyond the range of tyfoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinghae district in the province of Chekeang:—in other words, of the Island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed we think this object could be obtained without spilling a drop of blood.

This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as head quarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tungchowfoo, 12 miles E. by S. from Pekin. We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilized nation and the high standing of England, it will fail; no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away, H. M. ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghae; then, perhaps the imperial dragoon may deign to give an answer, but not till then. We have ventured to express our opinion as to the policy of taking immediate possession of Tinghae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any impression can be made on this haughty, ignorant, but self-confident government; it will be also only acting towards it as its organ the high commissioner acted towards the British merchants: "If opium is not surrendered in THREE days, the Hong merchants shall lose their heads." Our operations against the Chinese government should be *pari passu* with their own against all other governments. We must be fire with fire—threaten the threatener: the Tungustan is not to be treated with on the same terms as the Caucassian race; and in ruling or coercing those tribes, the saying of Ferishta, the Mogul historian, when speaking of Humaioon, the Emperor of Hindostan, and father of Acbar, should be remembered:—"In one word: *had he been a worse man, he would have been a greater monarch.*"

Bonaparte also observed—"that he who gives himself up to war or politics, must suppress the feelings of his heart."

From the Chinese government, we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleness while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mantcho Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers; and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly so under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been throughout extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes; for during the last twenty years, dearths, inundations, famines, earthquakes and numberless calamities by flood and fire have abounded.

Public Notice of Blockade of the River and Port of Canton.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the first Class, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by *all* its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this twenty-second day of June, 1840.

J. J. Gordon Bremer.

By command of the Commander-in-Chief.
Wm. Dyer, Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the first Class and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, notice is hereby given that the senior officer of that station, has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at any anchorages in the neighborhood of the port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsaymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. Gordon Bremer.

By command of the Commander-in-Chief.
Wm. Dyer, Secretary.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. She left on the 7th, thus being little short of 17 days on the passage.

Although the news is only three days later, yet the London papers of the 6th inst. contain full particulars of the success of the Allied Powers in the East, and the consequent ruin of the Viceroy in Syria.

Indisposition of Her Majesty. On Sunday, the 12th inst. in consequence of Her Majesty feeling indisposed, the band military bands were not permitted to perform on the terrace, and an express was immediately sent off to London, for the immediate attendance of Sir James Clark.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Speech of the King of the French at the opening of the Chambers. An extraordinary express, which left Paris at [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, enables us to lay before our readers the subjoined copy of the Speech delivered from the Throne by His Majesty Louis Philippe:

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt have imposed serious duties upon me.

"I have the dignity of country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderated and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon you if the honor of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

"Peace was re-established in the north of Spain and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil war.

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella the second, and of the institutions which [illegible] to sustain the throne, preserve this [illegible] country from the long and evils of revolutions.

"Not having obtained from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights and protection for our interests.

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa where the valor of our soldiers has been signalized—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algiers the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken.

"The city of Bologne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt which has served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All Ambition will fail against a Monarchy founded and defended by the all-powerful expression of the national will.

"The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances.

"Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility on behalf of literature and education.

"Gentlemen;—I have never claimed with more earnestness your loyal co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which she surrounds me in these cruel moments."

The populace seemed to take but little interest in the opening of the Chambers, and there was no disorder from an excitement, which was apprehended.

The effect of the King's speech on the funds was favorable. At 2 o'clock the [illegible] per cent were at 77f 50c; the per cent at 90f 2c.

French Preparations for War. The works of the fortifications of Paris are going on very slowly, according to the Commerce, which observes:—"There are not now employed upon them more than 1400 or 1500 civil and military." The [illegible] number of the Bulletin des Lois promulgates ordonances, granting an extraordinary credit of 460,407f. for the Greek loan, another to the Minister of Public Works of 6,000,000f. towards the expenses of the fortifications of Paris; and one the Minister of War of 3,712,000f. towards the expenses in Algeria.

It is stated that the works at the arsenal at Toulon are being pursued with gr[illegible]

vigor. 200 Spanish refugees are being employed upon them.

The Prince de Joinville, on his return from St. Helena, is expected to be created a Vice Admiral.

A SERIOUS INUNDATION has occurred at Lyons. The Rhone had risen nearly a foot higher than in 1812. Thirty houses had been carried away. The forts were surrounded with water, and the troops on the 31st instant were without provisions, but a service of boats was being organized to convey assistance to them. Several factories on the left bank of the Rhone had been carried away by the flood. The Saone had also risen enormously, and, when the last accounts left, most of the streets in the lower town, between the two rivers, were impassable. Many unfinished houses were falling down.

SPAIN. Affairs in Spain are in rather a doubtful state just now. The Correo Nacional declares that the country is waiting with much anxiety for the political programme which the Government may decide on. This journal draws a gloomy picture of the evils which afflict the country, the state of parties, and the intolerance of the dominant party, equal to that of the barbarous ages in which theological abstractions were loudly proclaimed *and enforced* by persecutions. In conclusion, the writer observes that the sovereign people is inert, without the power of listening to any counsel, and that it is patiently awaiting the approaching storm. The Correo Nacional states that the Bourse was animated at Madrid on the 27th, and a good deal of business was transacted. The Five per cents were done at 25 per cent for cash, and 25 1-8 at 60 days.

Don Francisco de Paula (Infanta of Spain) has addressed a manifesto to the Spanish people, asserting his right to the guardianship of Queen Isabella and her sister.

Madrid letters express a conviction that Espartero will ere long experience the fate of some of his military predecessors in the hands of the populace.

Queen Isabella made her public entry into Madrid on the 28th ult. under the most imposing circumstances.

SYRIA. On the 19th of October an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry only and 2 officers.—3,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte. The Emir of Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

Beyrout was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Admirals Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their countrymen.—About 2000 in all, who remained outside the walls, re-entered the next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners.—Gen. Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout.

By the taking of Beyrout, about 20 pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the Allied Powers.

Reports of deserters from the fortress of Acre announce the impossibility of its being able to hold out, in consequence of the continual desertions, and of its present enfeebled state. Captain Berkely, of the Thunderer, commands at Sidon, which is so well fortified as to defy the attacks of 5,000 men. The Archduke Frederick is also here.

The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pacha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks.—Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout, with 3,000 men. 4,000 Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pacha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Col. Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed. 1,000 Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed, or wounded, or took to flight.

With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters.

The siege of St Jean d'Acre has been commenced. The Viceroy has retired to Alexandria from Cairo. During his stay in the latter city, he re-organized and re-established the communication with Suez, which had been interrupted in consequence of a misinterpreted order received by the governor of one of the intermediate districts.

The Viceroy seemed preparing for some extremity or other, for we find that he has settled and liquidated all the claims of the European merchants for supplies furnished him.

The blockade of Alexandria was so carelessly enforced, that a Greek vessel entered the harbor unmolested on the 19th of October.

EXPLOSION. The Trumbull County, Ohio, Democrat, gives the following:—

Mr. Hill, of Coitsville, Ohio, while engaged in digging a well at the depth of fifty feet, heard a rumbling noise, but did not know whether it was above or below. On again descending with a candle, at the depth of twenty feet, the carburetted hydrogen gas, in conjunction with the atmospheric air, suddenly ignited, occasioning a loud explosion. The flames ascended to the height of thirty feet above the surface. Mr. Hill had fallen to the bottom of the well, and, when taken up was dreadfully burnt—his clothes being reduced to tinder. He expired in three days after.

George Philips was tried in the Baltimore Circuit Court on Thursday last, and found guilty for robbing the mail near Hagerstown in August last. He has not yet been sentenced.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Benning Wentworth to Miss Eliza B. Phegins; by the Rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. W. H. Conant, of the firm of C. C. & W. H. Conant, to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of John Howard, Esq. all of this city; Mr. John H. Bartlett, to Miss Mary Ann Stacy, of Elliot, Me.

In North Brookfield, Mass. Capt. John S. Dunlap, of the Cumberland House, Portland, to Miss Catherine D. Stevens, of N. B.

In Shirley, Stephen Longley, Esq., to Mrs. Nancy Butler.

At the Episcopal Church in Lowell, Sunday morning, by Rev. Theodore Edson, David Parker, M. D., to Miss Sarah Scollay, both of Gardner.

DEATHS.

In West Boylston, Oct. 17, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Lotan Cleveland, 38.

In Southbridge, Nov. 13. Mrs. Mary, wife of Dea. Josiah Hayward, and daughter of the late Dea. Nathan B. Ellis, of Brookfield, 40.

In Belchertown, Oct. 22, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Ichabod Sanford, and sister of the late Judge Howe, of Northampton, 65.

In Groton, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Dr. Amos Bancroft, and daughter of the late Isaiah Doane, Esq. Merchant, of Boston, 55.

In Bolton, Oct. 18, Peter Sawyer, aged 77.

In Paxton, Nov. 11, Mr. Samuel Gray, aged 49.

In West Brookfield, Nov. 18, widow Ruth Cowles, aged 84.

In Shrewsbury, Nov. 22. of consumption, Adeline W., wife of William A. Green, aged 30.

In Ashby, Nov. 18, Abby S. Wheeler, daughter of the late Asa Wheeler, of Leicester, aged 23.

In Dracut, on the 17th inst., Miss Lydia Lovejoy, aged 53.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston, for the week ending November 21, 31; Males, 18, Females, 13; Stillborn, 3. Of consumption, 4, scarlet fever, 2, typhus fever, 4, casualty, 1, infantile, 3, old age, 2, intemperance, 2, croup, 1, disease of the brain, 1, hooping cough, 1, dropsy, 1, lung fever, 2, burn, 1, tumor, 1, delirium tremens, 1, dropsy on the brain, 1, diarrhea, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, November 28.

Coffee—The business operations have necessarily been restricted to small parcels, without producing any variation on prices. Some further parcels have been taken for export, of St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c, and to the trade, 9¼ a 9½c; 300 bags Java Government, 13 c; 200 do do private, 12½c; 2 a 300 do Porto Rico, 11½ a 11 c; 200 do Cuba, 10½c, 6 mos cr.

Fish—A brisk demand has been experienced for all kinds of Dry Fish. 5000 qtls Grand Bank have been sold at our highest quotation, and 1500 do Bay Chaleur, 2 25 a 2 33; Labrador, 2 25 a 2 31; Hake are nearly all to market; sales 1 25 a 1 33 per qtl; 2500 boxes smoked Herring at 25, 35, and 55c per box. There has been a good demand for Mackerel, and a further advance in prices; No. 1, $13¼ a $14; No. 2, $12 a 12, and No. 3, $6¼ a $7 per bbl. There is none of any consequence remaining in the hands of packers, and but few more vessels are expected.

Hides—There are no heavy Hides in market, and prices correspond to the last sale. Of Calcutta, the stock in first hands does not probably much exceed 100 bales. The sales have been 30 a 40 bales green salted, 1 10 a 1 20, 6½ to 7 lbs per hide; 8 bales dry do, 85c each, 6 mos cr.

Hops—About 150 bales have come forward this week. Massachusetts inspection taken at 35c from growers, and New Hampshire, 34c; 100 bales sold by dealers to go out of the market, at 37 a 38c. The stock is exceeding small, and holders firm at present prices, which exhibit a slight decline on the prices of last week.—The accounts from England show a want of activity in the market for the poorer qualities, and a great decline in prices, but the finer sorts were held with great firmness.

Iron—An entire importation of P S I old Sable has been taken since our last, by manufacturers, at a price not public, 80 tons per new Sable, $88 a 90 per ton. No Swedes in first hands.

Molasses—The transactions since our last report consist of 500 hhds Cuba tart, for distilling, 20c; 400 do do sweet, 22½ a 23c; 100 do inferior, 22c; 150 do Trinidad, 26½ a 27c; 100 do Surinam, tart, 21c; and a sale by auction of Porto Rico, 26½ a 28½c per gall.—There have been further importations since our last report.

Provisions—A considerable decline has taken place in Beef, in consequence of the continued heavy drift of cattle, and the quantity packed greatly exceeding the usual receipts of several years past, for the same period. Sales Mess, $11 a 11½; Navy do, $10 a $10½; No. 1, $9 a 9½; Prime, $6¾ a $7 per prl. There is no material variation in prices for Pork. Sales Lard, in kegs, 11 a 11½c, and in tubs, by marketers, at 10c per lb.

Salt—A cargo Isle of May, about 900 hhds, was taken by a dealer at $2 04 per hhd, 6 mos cr. There is an import of Bag Salt to-day from Liverpool.

Sugar—There has been a steady demand from the trade, and sales 4 a 500 boxes Cuba brown, 7½ a 8½; 150 do white do, 10 a 10½c per lb; 100 do do, 10¼ a 11c. Nothing doing this week for Southern markets, 50 bbls Havana brown at auction, 8c, 4 mos; 20 do, white do, 9½, 4 mos.

Tea—There is a gradual improvement for all descriptions, particularly for Souchong and other black Teas.

Wool—The demand for fleece and pulled has rather increased, but prices have not materially changed.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, November 28. Flour—The demand as usual at this season has been quite active, and prices have kept up, notwithstanding the increased supplies, and the expectation of further early arrivals. The sales have been, for Genesee, from vessels, 5 31¼ a 5 37½, and some deck lots, 5 25; Michigan, 5 29 per bbl; 500 bbls Fredericksburg, 5 44 a 5 50, 4 mos; 200 do Howard St 5 37, cash; 300 do do, 5 50, short credit; 500 do Baltimore City Mills, 5 37, 4 mos, and a parcel Georgetown, 5 50, cash.

Grain—The market for round and yellow flat Corn continues depressed. The former has been sold at a decline of 2 a 3c per bushel, and the other at about last week's rates. White Corn, in consequence of a small stock, has somewhat improved, and Oats are also a shade higher. Rye is in better demand, at improved rates. The sales of the week have been, for white Corn, 5000 bushels, 55c; 12,000 do yellow flat, 55 a 56c; 6000 do round do, 57 a 59c; 5000 do Southern Oats, 33c per bushel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. Flour—Sales of Genesee and Ohio, 4 37½ a $5; the latter is still scarce, and sells principally at 4 94 a $5; Southern is dull, no sales to our knowledge; Southern Rye Flour is steady at 3 37½ per barrel.

Grain—The sales of Wheat, including two parcels good Ohio, together with 2,600 bushels for milling, 99 a $1 10, cash; 4000 bushels Northern Rye sold at 62½c afloat, on time; Northern Oats are steady at 42 at 43c and Jersey, 35 a 36c; Southern are rather dull; three cargoes sold at 28 a 32c, closing at 30c; old Southern Corn, 52½ a 53c weight, 50 a 51c measure; sales of Northern have been made as low as 48c delivered, 46c afloat, all cash.

Hay was more plenty, and prices declined a trifle; sales loose, by the load, ranged from 56 a 73c per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23. Flour—The market for bread stuffs is dull; Pennsylvania superfine Flour continues at $5; Brandywine, 5 25 per bbl; Rye, 2 87½ per barrel.

Grain—Sales of Pennsylvania Wheat afloat, $1 a 1 02 per bushel; Yellow Corn, 48c; White, no demand, quoted at 43c; Oats, brisk at 26c; Rye, dull.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 31. Flour—There has been about 2000 barrels of good brands sold in lots from stores for export at 4 87½ cash; a few sales in lots of 100 barrels have been made at 4 94 a $5 for favorite brands; the car and wagon price continues at 4 75; sales of City Mills have been made at 4 87½ a 4 80 time and cash; Susquehanna, 4 94.

Grain—The receipts for Wheat are large; the description is mostly red; a lot of inferior white sold at 1 12½, and Maryland and Virginia at 75 to 93c for Maryland, and 95c for Virginia; Susquehanna opened at 1 02, and closed at 98c; new Corn, 40 a 43 for White, 43 a 44c for Yellow; old, 44 a 46c for White, 46 a 48c for Yellow; Oats, 28 a 29c per bushel.

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	17	a	17½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12½	a	13
Rio Grande	17	a	17½
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	13	a	13½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do .. light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	..	a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Barberries, per bush	..	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62½
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	..	a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	..	a	2 50
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	25
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	7	a	9
" Salted	12½	a	14
Hams, Boston, per lb	10	a	11
Do. Western, do do	13	a	14
Lard, best, per lb	10½	a	11¼
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	10	a	12½
Turkeys, pr lb	10	a	12½
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a	1 25
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	9 50	a	10 00
Cannel, do do,	11 50	a	12 00
Orrel, do do,	8 50	a	9 50
Pictou, do do,	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do,	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	30
do country do	23	a	28
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	27
do dry hide	20	a	23
New York red, light	21	a	23
do do, middling	21	a	22
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	23
do dry hide	18	a	21
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	33	a	35
" " " ½ "	36	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	45
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	28
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	80	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	38
2d do do do	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Nov. 23. At market, 1700 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 5700 Sheep, and 1420 Swine. Several lots of Beef Cattle, two or three hundred Stores, a thousand or more Sheep, and several hundred Swine unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, 5 25 a 5 50; second quality, 4 75 a $5; third quality, 3 50 a $4.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, 4 50 a 4 75; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3.

Stores—Yearlings, 4 50 a 8 50; two year old, $11 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Dull; lots were sold at 2 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 62, 1 83, $2, 2 17, and 2 37.

Swine—The prices obtained last week were not fully sustained. Lots to peddle at 3 a 3½ for sows, and 4 a 4½ for Barrows. At retail, 4 to 5½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. At market, 900 head of Beef Cattle, including 200 left over last week, 140 from the South, and the balance from this State, and 3200 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market continues dull, and last week's prices were hardly maintained. The sales reached to 650 head at 5 25 a 7 50, averaging 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were dull; sales 2800 Sheep at 1 50, 2 50, and 3 75; Lambs at 75c, 1 25, and 2 75 each.

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of REBECCA GARFIELD, late of Newton, in said county, single woman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has been presented for Probate to the Judge of Probate of said county by JAMES TAYLOR, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby notified by order of said Judge to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the Probate of the same.

Dated at Cambridge, this seventeenth day of November, 1840. ISAAC FISKE, Register.

Nov. 21—3w*

UNION HOTEL---BRIGHTON.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

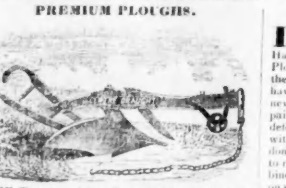
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO.,

Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness." $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities. $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received.

D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Mott's' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

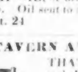
PURE SPERM OIL

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense.

oct. 24 1y

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient outbuildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

TO BUILDERS

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or on approved credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1 to 2 inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Swardand other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

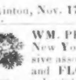
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

ONE CENT REWARD & NO CHARGES PAID.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th, a bound apprentice boy by the name of BENJAMIN PETTES, aged 14 years. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account.

CALEB L. CHAMPNEY.

Hopkinton, Nov. 17, 1840. 3t*—n21



WM. PRINCE & SON, Flushing, near New York, offer their usual very extensive assortment of TREES, SHRUBS, and FLOWERING PLANTS, a most splendid assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS and DAHLIAS, including all the new varieties, and the most magnificent collections possible of China Roses, Camillias, Chinese Azaleas, Geraniums, and other Green House Plants. Also, Garden and Agricultural Seeds, all of which will be sold low to suit the times, and a large discount made for Cash.

MULBERRIES of all the valuable kinds for Silk, including the New Circassian with monstrous foliage and perfectly hardy character.

Orders sent per mail will receive prompt attention, and priced catalogues will be sent to all who apply, post paid. 2w—nov21

QUINCY HALL

CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

(*Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.*)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj1—oct 17

C. W. BRABROOK,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the trial occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and gauge to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fence-turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS *for repairing most ploughs in use*, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaiths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE. OF 36 YEARS STANDING. OFFICE 35 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON. Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE. CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS. MERINO & M D LAINE DRESSES COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.

oct10 eptf

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,

Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6, Water St.

oct3—tf

LEMON SYRUP LABELS,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly for us*, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*

may9 y

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star*.

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

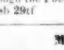
He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions, for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

POETRY.

[From the Hartford Review.]

SAW YE NOT HER LAUGHING EYE?

BY ALGERNON.

Saw ye not her laughing eye,
When the vernal hours went by?
Scattering from their wings of light
Joy, and beauty, to their flight?
Saw ye not her blooming cheek?
Heard ye not its roses speak?
Heard ye not her song of glee
Thrilled beneath the arbor tree,
While she, o'er her brow and hair,
Flung a garland fresh and fair?
Full of innocence and truth,
Sporting in the light of youth!

Pale autumn's light is on the earth,
The earth is on her brow;
And grief hath entered many a heart,
That knew not grief till now!
She sleepeth in yon quiet vale,
Beneath the cold, damp clay;
Her eye hath lost its joyous glance,
Her song hath died away.
The flush of health that tinged her cheek,
In that fresh hour hath fled:
And the pale signet of decay,
Hath stamped the early dead!
Her brow still wears, as then it wore,
A garland her young hands had twined;
But life is in its leaves no more,
And both have all their bloom resigned;
It circleth but a faded brow,
Itself as pale and faded now!
Oh, is there not some brighter land,
Where beauty fadeth never?
Where all who drink the light of life,
May drink that light forever!
Where the fresh cheek will wear eternal bloom
And pay no tribute to th' insatiate tomb!
Methinks her voice from yon celestial sphere,
Is whispering now, "that brighter land is here!"

West Hartford, Nov. 1840

TRANSPORTING.

Young Henry's in love, I declare—
How the insect keeps fluttering by!
I think, nay, I'll venture to swear,
If I were to frown he would die!
Not wishing the youth any ill,
If he was not in form for his wife,
As the bible says, "Thou shalt not kill,"
I'll say "Yes," and transport him for life!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

"Oh what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,
Through storm and through sunshine, through glory and shame."

It is well known that Doctor Eldridge, when arrested for the different forgeries of which he now stands charged, was on the eve of forming a marriage connection with Miss Pratt, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman, residing in Bridesburg, Pa. Ever since his first arrest, it is said she has expressed her firm conviction of his innocence, a strong reliance upon his honor, and her determination to marry no other but him, let the circumstances of his trial terminate as they may.

There may be a mind palsied into selfish and unforgiving coldness that can discover nothing but recklessness and wild enthusiasm in this determination. But the man of feeling, the man of sympathy, can discover something else, something morally sublime in this unfaltering and unshaken confidence—the noblest and richest gushings of the young creature's heart—the strength, purity and devotion of that love which forsakes him not even in the darkest hour of trial and affliction. When the world has selected him as its victim—when he is hunted down as the forest-find by the blood-hounds of revenge—when the law in its fiercest form, comes upon him and sets the seal of earthly damnation upon his brow—deserted, friendless, and an outcast—she to whom he had pledged his heart with his life, comes like a ministering angel with the same sweet accents of love upon her lips, and welcomes him into the treasure house of her bosom!

FOR THE LADIES OF MASSACHUSETTS—*with slight alterations applicable to all in the United States.*

In no instances have the folly and childishness of a large portion of mankind been more strikingly displayed than in those various, and occasionally very opposite, modes in which they have departed from the standard of nature, and sought distinction even in deformity. Thus, while one race of people crushes the feet of its children, another flattens their heads between two boards; and, while we in Europe admire the natural whiteness of the teeth, the Malays file off the enamel, and dye them black, for the all sufficient reason that dogs' teeth are white! A New Zealand chief has his distinctive coat of arms emblazoned on the skin of his face, as well as on his limbs; and an Esquimaux is nothing if he have not bits of stone stuffed through a hole in each cheek. Quite as absurd, and still more mischievous, is the infatuation which, among some Europeans, attaches beauty to that mortification of the human figure which resembles the wasp, and compresses the waist until the very ribs have been distorted, and the functions of the vital organs irreparably disordered.—"The Chinese," by J. F. Davis.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—"This bringing up daughters to nothing but dress, and finery, and balls, and parties, and beaux, is not discharging the duties of a mother who wishes the welfare of her children. Send them into the kitchen—Teach them to wash, and to cook, and to scour. It won't hurt them; it will do them good, both mentally, and physically. Such duties need not interfere with their lessons in the polite accomplishments of fashionable life, but will certainly make them more active, more healthy, more blooming, more beautiful than ever, apart from the intrinsic value of the qualifications as head of a family in after life." [Trans.

Mr. Pierpont, it is said, has again shown his teeth to some of his parishioners.—Snakes are spoken of a man who had never shown his teeth—by way of a smile.

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH. 'Rise early, eat simple food, take sufficient exercise, never fear a little fatigue. Let no children be dressed in tight clothes; it is necessary that their limbs and muscles should have full play, if you wish for either their health or their beauty. Avoid the use of medicine, if you can, by careful attention to your diet. Eat what best agrees with your system and resolutely abstain from what hurts you, however well you may like it. A few days abstinence and cold water for a beverage, has driven off many an approaching disease. Wear shoes or boots that are long enough; it not only produces corns, but makes the feet misshapen to cramp them. Wash or bathe very often, and rub the skin thoroughly with a cloth or brush. As far as possible eat and sleep at regular hours.—Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water every morning. Do not read or sew by twilight. Clean the teeth in pure water two or three times a day; but, above all, be sure to have them clean before going to bed. Have your bed chamber well aired, and have fresh bed linen every week. It is not healthy to sleep in heated rooms. Let children have their bread and milk before they have been long up. A run in the fresh air before breakfast.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER. There is nothing more beneficial to the reflecting mind than the perusal of an old newspaper. Though a silent preacher it is one which contains a more more palpable and forcible than the most elaborate discourse. As the eye runs down the diminutive and old fashioned columns, and peruses its quaint and by-gone paragraphs, the question forces itself on the mind, Where are now the busy multitudes whose names appear on these pages?—where is now the puffing auctioneer, the pushing tradesman, the bustling merchant, the calculating lawyer, who each occupies a space in such chronicle of departed time? Alas, they have passed away like their forefathers, and are no more seen! From these considerations the mind naturally turns to the period when we, who may enjoy our little span of existence in this chequered scene, shall have gone down into the dust, and shall furnish the same moral to our children that our fathers do to us! The sun will then shine as bright, the flowers will bloom as fair, the face of Nature will be as pleasing as ever; while we are reposing in our narrow cells, heedless of every thing that once charmed and delighted us!

INFALLIBILITY. Notwithstanding all that has been said there are a few infallible men in this world in their own opinions. They are men who are always preaching—"do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—and yet if circumstances prevent your fulfilling an obligation to them none are so frequent and harsh in their reproof. They talk loudly and constantly of charity and benevolence, they turn round and grasp you by the throat, saying, "pay me what thou owest!" With the petition still moist on their lips—"forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors"—they track you with the untiring ferocity of the blood-hound, sucking your very heart's blood. They are very generous—very—none are more so with their advice. They sigh and look solemn at the misfortunes of others, yet fail not to slip in a word reflecting on the honesty of the unfortunate. Good Samaritan like, they ever stand ready to pour oil upon your wounds, but it is the oil of vitriol.

SQUEEZING THE HAND. Squeezing the hand with some persons is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is truly surprising. We must take hold of a lady's hand as we should of a hot potato—afraid to give it a squeeze, lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, indeed! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got into our clutches, especially a fair one; and the ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have such a hand in his possession—and that he has a heart one hundred times smaller than the point of a cambric needle.

THE WIFE. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such a home.

GOOD REMARK. We often think what a pity it is that those who know how to write—whose fertile imaginations and well stored minds are so capable of brilliant effusions—do not feel a little of that itch for writing which is so often manifested by those who are incapable of producing a decent composition.

PHILOSOPHY. If all the enjoyments of the world were to be sold at auction, in one lot, they would not be worth even the labor of a man's opening his mouth to say, "I will not buy them."

Earth is what man can never get enough of, until death comes and stops up his mouth with a shovel full. [Morning Post.

THE MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT. The Monument which is about to be erected in Edinburgh to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, the corner stone of which was laid on the 15th of August last, is to be in the form of a tall gothic tower, 180 feet in height, to contain a colossal statue of the great poet, novelist and philosopher, in marble, from the chisel of Mr. Steel, a Scotch sculptor of celebrity. The whole expense of the monument is estimated at about $12,000.

The number of passengers which arrived at New York from foreign ports from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1840, a period of ten months, was fifty seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

On Wednesday an inquest was held in the parish church of Fannet, county of Donegal, before ——— Miller, Esq., coroner, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of a female found buried in Ballikinard bog. It appeared from the evidence, that while some men were occupied in cutting turf on Friday evening, the 21st inst., they discovered the body dressed in a dark stuff gown and flannel petticoat, with a scarlet handkerchief tied round the head. The body was in a state of the most perfect preservation, the flesh not in the least decayed or shrivelled, but perfectly firm, and free from all unpleasant smell. The wretched woman had evidently been barbarously murderad, as her throat was cut in a most frightful manner—the hair, and a ribbon encircling the head, stained with blood, and the left arm broken. Several witnesses were examined, who clearly recognised and identified the body as that of Betty Thompson, wife of Owen McSwine, deceased, who suddenly disappeared in the month of May, 1811, under circumstances of the most suspicious nature. It had always been rumored in the neighborhood from the time she had been missed, that the body had been buried in a bog, after she had been murdered, as was generally supposed by the parties suspected—though, strange to say, no search was made, nor did any investigation take place until the body was accidentally discovered near the surface of the bog. This neglect and want of inquiry is the more to be regretted, as there is very little doubt that sufficient evidence formerly existed to have led to the conviction of the murderers. It was astonishing to see a body for thirty years inhumed in a bog, with the lineaments apparently perfect and unchanged as the day the unfortunate creature was murdered, and the clothes uninjured by time. Even the small pox, with which she was slightly marked, was clearly discernable, from the powerful antiseptic properties of the bog. The figure was finely proportioned, and the limbs perfectly elastic and exquisitely formed, with beautiful dark hair flowing down the neck as if veiling from the eye of nature, the horrid deed of an unnatural assassin. To the credit of the parishioners, every exertion was made to throw light on the mysterious deed, but without effect. The jury found—"that the body was the body of Betty Thompson, who disappeared in the month of May, 1811, and that she came to her death in consequence of a wound inflicted on her throat with some sharp instrument, by some person or persons unknown."—English paper.

A YANKEE TRICK. The following story may have been told a thousand times but it was never told in a better manner and it should not be forgotten. Friends preserve a file of the Cultivator.

"During the revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy and making money for themselves.—One evening being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but to their astonishment, found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very high breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions. One only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem. On a sudden he hauled down every sail, and all hands were employed with setting poles, as if shoving his vessel off a bank. The people on board the frigate amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off and left the more knowing Yankee "to make himself scarce," as soon as night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep.

LUDICROUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday considerable merriment was excited in the neighborhood of Charing-cross by an accident that happened to one of the Chelsea and Fulham omnibuses as it was travelling towards its final destination in Cornhill.—The vehicle had a full complement of passengers—two rows of ladies and gentlemen seated with due decorum on either side, and looking at each other with becoming gravity—when, just as the omnibus entered the Strand, one of the wheels came suddenly off, and the ladies and gentlemen seated on the off side were precipitated into the laps of the ladies and gentlemen on the near side, to the utter discomfiture of all parties, the great damage of ladies' bonnets, and the extreme terror of two or three infants, who, for an instant, were almost smothered under the weighty weight of those in whose arms they had been, until that moment, reposing.—Fortunately, however, no serious injury occurred, the utmost injury that resulted being the damage of one gentleman's inexpressibles by the breaking of a basket of new laid eggs which the lady who honored him with her embrace was conveying as a present to a friend in the city.—The driver of the vehicle escaped without any injury, and the conductor saved himself by slipping quietly off his little bit of board into the road; but a coop of fowls on the roof was precipitated into the mud, and the wickerwork in which they were caged having become unfastened by the fall, the birds suddenly found themselves at liberty, and for a long time skilfully evaded every effort that was made to catch them; at last, however, their morning's ramble was stopped, and they were replaced in captivity, while the rest of the omnibus passengers resumed their journey in another vehicle. [English paper.

"We flatter ourselves we've made a good impression here," as the type said to the paper.

BEYROUT AS IT NOW IS.

The foreign correspondent of the American Traveller writes that this ancient town of Palestine, in point of situation, is considered the best port along the Coast of Syria. It stands about fifty miles north from Seyde, or Sidon, the seaport of El Sham, or Damascus. Behind the town of Beyrout rise the lofty mountains of Anti Libanus, at times topped with snow. The environs present a varied prospect of hills and cottages, agreeably interspersed with olive and orange plantations, lemon groves, vineyards, palm and mulberry trees. The last mentioned are cultivated for the silk worms. The gardens—where vestiges of antiquity are yet traced—are surrounded with stone walls. Mosaic pavements, granite columns, and structures of stone of immense dimensions, are seen within a short distance of the modern town of Beyrout, the ancient *Berytus* supposed to be the Berothai mentioned in the Scriptures. Among the remains within the walls, are those of a bath, supposed to have been constructed by Agrippa, grandson of King Herod. Red and white wines, of various qualities, are exported. Silks, figs, and olives also constitute articles of traffic. Provisions are generally good and cheap. Wild game abounds, particularly the red legged partridge, which flock in all directions. They grow no corn—this commodity is imported, and so of rice, coffee, and tobacco. The supply of corn is drawn from the southern province of Acre, or from the valley of Damascus, about fifteen leagues south from the cape of Beyrout. The streets of the town are narrow, dirty, and dark, and run in zigzag directions, and through obscure corners, filled with the offal of the place. The houses are built of stone, with gloomy arched passages, which run in various ways like a succession of cloisters. A vice American consul resides at Beyrout, who shows to strangers, particularly from our own country, every attention needed. This person formerly acted as confidential secretary to the late Lady Hester Stanhope, of whose character and eccentricities he gives many interesting accounts. He probably knows more of her private history than any other individual now living.

By recent accounts it appears that Beyrout, at this time, exhibits a scene of troubles and atrocities. French residents, we are told, are insulted in the streets, and some have been murdered. No retribution can be obtained from the authorities. A Turk kills a Christian, and the offender is not made amenable to the laws. What the consequences are to be of this state of things, is not easy to imagine.—Though Beyrout promises to be a point of attraction for all Europe, and a revolution begins to dawn in the East, yet we do not carry the idea so far as to believe, with some, that the Holy Land at present, is once more to be redeemed from the grasp of the Saracens, and that the tomb of Christ is to be won by another war of the Crusades.

The *New Exchange* in Wall street, New York, is destined to be the lion of that city. It is a stupendous building, a mass of splendid masonry, scarcely excelled in the world. It occupies an entire square, being 198 feet long on Wall street, and 144 wide on Hanover street. It is built of dark granite, from Quincy, in Massachusetts, some of the blocks being 26 feet long. Inside as well as out-side, the building is entirely of stone and brick, all the floors being formed of arches, and the partitions of solid masonry. The portico in front consists of 18 granite columns of a single shaft, 32 feet 8 inches long, weighing about 33 tons, each costing $3000.—The Exchange will contain 164 rooms, besides the magnificent Rotunda, which, to the top of the dome, will measure 81 feet. Its diameter is over 50 feet, and it is estimated it will hold over 3000 persons. The entrances are beautiful, encased in marble, and the floor is of the same material. The building has so far reached completion, that the four sides are up, and the roof is now being put on. From the top of either side, the immense building with its lofty walls and corridors, and numerous apartments, impresses the spectator with astonishment and wonder. The Exchange was begun in June, 1836, and will be finished entire by that time next summer, although many apartments are even now occupied. The estimated expense of land and building is about $2,000,000, and the rents will exceed $120,000.

A BLACK LIST. The humorous editor of the Hartford Review has been promising for some time to publish a list of his delinquent subscribers—and now we have what he calls his *black sheep*—a list of *twenty-six* names and the sums due set against them, with the following remarks.

"This is what we denominate a list of 'black sheep.' A beautiful drove truly. There are others who have owed us a long time, and whose sums rate from $2 up to $75, which we want and must have, more for the benefit of our creditors than ourselves. We have tried dunning, but a publisher's dun is always laid aside until all others are attended to—we shall dun no longer—'if there is no virtue in tufts of grass we will see what virtue there is in stones.' Oh that Job had been an Editor!"

We are inclined to think if this practice were general it would have a good effect. Papers could be published cheaper if all would pay—and few would like to see their names published as delinquents.

The Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne, by the voluntary abdication of his father, the King of the Netherlands, is forty-eight years of age. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo. Among the list of foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, as given by a Committee of Congress, is the Prince of Orange as a holder of one million of dollars.

SAMUEL SLICK
KUM AGIN.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Juv.

Folks say that natur is one thing, and wisdom another, but it's plagy odd they look so much alike, and speak the very identical same lingwige, ain't it? S. S.

Ah, sir, said Mr. Slick, with the air of a man who had a right to boast, I have learned to look behind the scenes. Major Bradford taught me that early in life. It was him that wrinkled on my horn.—He was the gentleman that traded in calves and punkins for the Boston market, him that you've got down in your first series, that took me to the Tremont House, the time the gall lost her run in riggin in the crowd. Well, one arternoon, havin' nothin' above partikilar to do, I goes and dresses myself up full fig, and was a posten away as hard as I could leg it, full chisel down by the Mall in Boston to a tea and turn-out to Sy Tupper's; Sy had an only darter called Desire; she warn't a bad looking piece of furniture neither; folks said would have fifty thousand dollars, and to tell you the truth I was a thinking of spekalating there, and was a scouterin' away as hard as I could leg it to the party. Who should I meet on the road but the Major a-pokin' along with his cocoanut down, a-studyin' over somethin' or another quite deep and a-workin' up the baccy in great style, for nothin' a'most will make a man chaw like cypherin' in his head to himself. Hullo, Major, said I; who's dead, and what's to pay now?—why, what's the matter of you? you look as if you had lost every friend you had on airth. H'are you, boy? said he; give us your fin, and then tell us which way you are a-sailin' of this day, will you. But just as I was a-goin' to take hold of his hand, he drew back the matter of a yard or so, and eyed me all over from head to foot, as if he was a measurin' me for a wrastlin' bout.

Says he, I'll bet you a five-dollar piece, Sam, I know where you are a-goin' to-night. Done, said I, it's a bargain; now, where? A-whalin', says he. A what! says I. On a whalin' voyage, said he.—Hand out your five dollars, says I, for you missed your guess this hitch any how. I am a-goin' down to Sy Tupper's to tea and spend the evenin.' Exactly, said he, goin a gallin'; I know'd it; for you are considerable large print, and it don't take spectacles to read you. She is rich in iles, that gall; her father made his money a-whalin', and folks call her Sy Tupper's spermaceti. Bah! she smells of blubber that greasy-faced heifer; let her bide where she be, Sam. You hain't "been behind the scenes yet," I see, and that screech owl in petticoats, Mother Tupper is an old hand. She will harpoon you yet, if you don't mind your eye; now mark what I tell you.

DOWNRIGHT MURDER. The way the poor Poets get parodized, used up and derided by modern advertisers is too wicked. Only read the following, clipped from among the advertisements in a Baltimore paper:—

To shave, or not to shave, is not the question;
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The pulls and scratches of a saw tooth razor,
Or buy a Tablet and a Strop of Saunders,
And thus to end them? THAT is the question,
To shave is thus to wipe—no more—the beard off,
And to put an end to chin itch, and the
Thousand writhes and grins we men are heirs to—
'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Here is another, older—infinitely better, or rather more diabolical:

"Man wants but little *hair* below,
Nor wants that little *long*."

Oh, hush! One more—not an advertiser's, but positively outrageous—infamous—cold-blooded:

"When I can drink my brandy clear
In taverns in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to all small beer,
And wipe my darn sore eyes."

Catch the perpetrator, Oh, ye powers! and spare him not.

AN UNNATURAL MONSTER. A wretch now lies in jail in Philadelphia, awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife. It is said he compelled her to prostitute herself to furnish him with money, and that he would force her into the street and by threats and blows, compel her to acts of sin and guilt, and then follow her to the place of assignation, waiting out-side to receive the sums that she thus earned.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE. We understand that Professor Davis of the University of Virginia, was shot by an unknown hand, with a pistol, in front of his dwelling, on Thursday night about 6 o'clock. The individual who committed the act is said to have been masked at the time.—The wound is not considered mortal.

John Smith, a journeyman hatter, has been arrested in Washington city, and committed for trial, on a charge for setting fire to the hat factory of Mr. S. W. Handy, of that city, with whom Smith was recently employed.

It is of no use to punish *John Smith*—if you hang him you will see him in mischief ag in.

In the Philadelphia Court of General Sessions, on Tuesday, sentence of death was pronounced on James Morris, a negro, convicted of the deliberate murder of Aaron A Cross, committed on board a vessel in the Delaware a short time since.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried in Frederick, Md., last week, and the jury awarded the complainant, a young girl twelve years of age, damages in $1200.

A couple of boys are under arrest in Orleans for throwing snuff in the eyes of a dandy. Inhuman little rascals.

"I'll black your face," as the roller said to the type.

A DUTCH SERMON. The following admirable production delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going "forth to glorious war," was calculated to inspire them with Herculean strength and courage. "Mine friends, ven first you come here, you was poor, and now friends you is proud; and vous gotten on your unicorns and dem vis you like a dong's upon a hog's pack; now my friends let me dell you dis a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb. Ven Tavid vent out to fight mit Goliah he did nothing vid him but one sling; now don't mistake me, mine friends; it was not a rum sling, no, nor a brandy sling, no, it was a sling made vid hickory stick. Now ven Goliah sees Tavid coming, he says, 'You little dampt scoundrel, does you come to vight me? I will give you to the pirds of the fielt and the beast of the air.' Tavid says, 'Goliah, the race is not always with the schwift, nor ish the battle mit the strong; and a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb.' So Tavid fixes a stone in his sling, and he draws it at Goliah and knocks him rite in the forehead, and den Tavid took Goliah's sword, and cuts off his head—and den all the pretty gals comes out, and strewed flowers in his way, and sung 'Saul is a great man, vor he has kilt Goliah.' Now, mine friends, when you goes out to fight mit the dampt British, remember vat I dell you dat a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb."

The Pic says there is no truth in the assertion that a man in a nightmare the other evening got his toes entangled in his eye-brews, and in a furious effort to get them loose jerked his head off! The Pic is right—we know the fellow well, and his case was simply this. Being much troubled with absentmindness, he went home the other evening, put his boots to bed and pulled his head off with the boot-jack—fact—every word fact, for his wife saw *him do it.* [Hartford Review.

BAD ECONOMY. An economical farmer's wife, once kept a cheese in her pantry for more than two years, alleging that old cheese would go farther than new.—It was afterwards stolen during the night. When the husband became acquainted with the fact, he said to her tauntingly, "There Sarah, what do you think now of old cheese going farther than new?" "Why, sir, just as I did before, only I fear it has gone a little too far."

There is a place, we believe, in New Hampshire, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the fellow that gets her.—There's gallantry for you. [N. Y. Sun.

When the question was agitated in London, which would be the safest place to put Napoleon, so that he could not get out, a gentleman who had a long suit then pending, advised ministers to put him in the court of chancery.

Reynolds, the dramatist, observing to Martin the thinness of the house at one of his own plays, added—'he supposed it was owing to the *war*.' 'No,' replied Martin—'I should judge it is owing to the *piece*.'

Mr. J. W. Long, of the Southern Crisis, asks, 'When will the editor of the Louisville Journal learn to tell the truth?' To which Prentice replies, 'There's no doubt but we shall tell it *before Long*.'

The Cincinnati Ledger says there are men in that city so *small* that the tax collector is never able to find them when he goes round with his bills.

GONE TO HAVANA. Among those who have recently sailed for Havana, is Grenville Mellen, Esq favorably known as a poet and man of letters. He is a 'temperance' poet, and hence has obtained the *soubriquet* of the 'water-mellen.'

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.